The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The President at last seems to be getting out of the woods in the reorganization of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. To take the places of Messrs. Eaton and Gregory he has appointed Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton, of Indiana, and William L. Trenholm, of South Carolina. The fitness of both these gentlemen for their positions, by virtue of ability, intelligence and education, will not be questioned. A much higher recommendation, however, to the average Democrat-since under the law there must be a Civil Service Commission-is the fact that the Democracy of Messrs. Edgerton and Trenholm is without repreach-of the sort that is | juries at rifle range has increased since the last pure and undefiled and fadeth not away. Mr. Edgerton was prominent in the National Convention of rock-ribbed Democrats which met at Louisville in 1872, repudiated the nomination of Horace Greeley, and put up a ticket with Charles O'Conor at its head. Edgerton came within six votes of being made the candidate of the "Straightouts" for Vice-President. He is a man of large means, financially. Well advanced in life, he is able to sacrifice something for his country's good, and devote his waning years to the cause of Reform.

Mr. Trenholm lives in Charleston, S. C., and is a son of the late Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, in the Cabinet of "President" Jefferson Davis. It is scarcely necessary to re- licans. The former felicitate themselves upon mark that he is, and always has been, a Democrat. It is understood that both these gentle- stay," and the swarm of "Kunnels" and "Mamen will accept the positions offered them by | jahs" contribute largely to the extinction of the the President. The latter is reported to be National debt by their unusual consumption of pleased with their selection, and feels that in stimulating beverages in token of their rejoicmaking the appointments he has "hit the bull's- ing. The President received many telegrams eye." All good citizens will unite in the hope and letters from all parts of the country, conthat this may be so; but before making up the gratulating him on the indersement of his Adturns to come in.

The political signs of the times indicate that | years longer. the child may require a good deal of coddling and nursing to "pull through." The Democrats carried New York on a "spoils" platform, bitterly opposed by the entire Mugwump element, without whose votes Mr. Cleveland would | greeted him on the day of President Cleveland's not have been elected a year ago. The great mass of the party have persistently urged that the Civil Service business was purely a Mugwumpian idea. They point with pride to their late successes, as evidence that they need no assistance at the polls from that quarter. Within the past few days there has been a loud call upon the President, from the Democratic press all over the country, for less nonsense and more turning out of Republican "rascals." The result of the November elections has greatly stiffened the backs of the spoilsmen. It is by no means improbable that a determined effort will be made the coming Winter to induce the President to turn from the error of his ways. GEN. MAHONE TO THE REAR.

the war he was engaged in railroad enterprises | tendance of 150 or over, while at 14 it is less in the South and amassed a fortune. He was | than 100, and at 5 others less than 60. In some This was composed of both Democrats and Re- mathematics as a professor in that branch. publicane, the issue between it and the "Bourwave of success Mahone was carried into the | by courts-martial to confinement is noted. Senate. He became extremely obnoxious to the Bourbons. In sheer self-defense Mahone acted with the Republicans in the Senate. fer of records from other offices. The great This, of course, greatly intensified the feeling against him. He was an object of the same | secure men fairly acquainted with the minutiæ contempt and scorn that were visited by the of army rolls, records, and papers, and he rec-Southern Democrats upon Longstreet, Mosby and other ex-Confederates who attached them- | ment headquarters, as well as those at the selves to the Republican party. It was held to headquarters of regiments, who may wish to be an unpardonable sin for one of the props of | present themselves before Civil Service boards the Lost Cause to be anything but a Democrat. | for examination, be, on the recommendation of The Readjuster party gradually lost its power, | regimental and departmental commanders, apand in the Spring of last year, at a State convention, it formally declared itself to be the | when found qualified, their names in all cases Republican party of Virginia, in the hope of | be certified to the War Department for appointmustering in its ranks all who were opposed to | ment to the Adjutant-General's Office, where a the Bourbons. But in spite of Mahone's plucky | knowledge of military papers and correspondfight the Democrats carried the State last Fall by 6,000 majority, and this year by thrice that number. Gen. Mahone's waning star appears to have set for the present.

Mahone is not a man of great intellectual ability. He has done little in the Senate except to sit in his big chair and vote when his name was called. He is short of stature and exceedingly thin, weighing scarcely more than a hundred pounds. It is little wonder that he was not killed during the war, as it would require the most expert markmanship to hit him. He was known as the skeleton of the Senate until Mr. Evarts, of New York, entered that body. As between him and Mahone, the honors are easy in this respect. The two together would cast a barely perceptible shadow. THE DOLPHIN CONTROVERSY.

controversy arose between the Secretary of the Navy and John Roach in regard to the steamer | author of the "Manual of Rifle Firing" adopt-Dolphin, which the latter built for the United | ed last year for use in the Army. Cols. Kellogg States Navy. It was claimed by the Secretary that the vessel was not constructed in accord- both in and out of the Army, and in military ance with the specifications, and that on her | circles their selection by Gen. Sheridan is likely repeated trial trips she did not show the speed | to give general satisfaction. that had been stipulated. The matter was still more complicated by the failure of Mr. Roach. Since this event negotiations have been going on between the assignee and the Secretary, and, as the result, articles of agreement have been signed, by virtue of which the possession of the Dolphin is transferred to the Government, under certain conditions. The transfer is not to operate as an acceptance of the vessel under the contract with Mr. Reach for its construction. Mr. Roach is to prosecute an action against the Government for the balance claimed by him to be due under the contract. If a lien is decided to exist against the vessel in favor of the Government for money advanced, or if the Government is found to be entitled to any money, judgment or reclamation recoverable from Mr. Roach, then the vessel shall be first applied to the satisfaction of such lien, claim, or judgment, and the value of the ship at the time of transfer shall be determined by the sioned officers and privates have been placed court, upon proof advanced by the respective arties. Her value is to be the contract price, less what it will cost to complete her. The agreement is said to be satisfactory to all parties, and obviates the necessity of a forced sale of the unfinished vessel.

CONCERNING IDAHO. A report from the Governor of Idaho to the Secretary of the Interior states that the crops in that Territory will not exceed half as compared with 1884, but that it is sufficient to meet the wants of the people and leave a small surplus for exportation. He recommends that the northwestern portion of the Territory be surveyed so that settlers may locate thereon. The mining interests are in a flourishing condition. There are now over 200 dividend-paying mines in the Territory. The Territory has cash in the treasury exceeding by \$5,500 the debt. The total assessed valuation of property for 1884 was \$15,497,598, being an increase of \$1,509,000 over the preceding year. The population of the Territory is 75,000, and the value of the gold and silver produced during the past year is estimated at \$5,486,000. The curtailment of the mail service is said to have resulted in great | Potomac, and a genial, pleasant gentleman in hardship and injury to many settlements, and addition, is suffering an affliction that must which moves the safety gate caught him at the a more liberal policy is urged. The report asks bring the sympathy of comrades everywhere. for a more liberal construction of the desert | His wife, a charming, cultivated lady, is inland act, and says that in order to carry out the late ruling of the Commissioner of the General Land Office requiring water to be conveyed to has been amputated, and there is little hope every fractional part of a desert-land entry | that her life can be protracted much longer. would nesessitate the expenditure of \$8,000 on every desert-land claim, and thus place the land beyond the reach of men of small means.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY. The Surgeon-General of the Army has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of lished are now in the hands of the printer. War. He states that medical and hospital supplies issued during the year were valued at \$171,205.64. An appropriation of \$250,000 will

cholera possible if not probable. The general group were most prevalent. The colored troops continue to suffer in a greater degree than the | pen. whites from malarial fevers and conditions resulting therefrom, due probably to endemic causes pertaining to posts at which they were stationed. The report shows that the death rate for commissioned officers was slightly higher than for enlisted men. Among troops of the line the cavalry shows highest death rate, followed by infantry and artillery. The Gulf region furnished the highest rate of admission to sick report, the North Pacific the

lowest. There were 6,622 cases of wounds, accidents, and injuries reported during the year in a mean strength of 24,035 officers and enlisted men. Deaths from wounds and other violent causes numbered 83. No casualties from actual warfare were returned, the year having been one of peace. The list of accidental deaths and in-

Attention is called to the tendency to overcrowded barracks and quarters, and the Surgeon-General recommends that army cooks be instructed in the culinary art, as he believes much of the indigestive disorders among the troops are because of deficiency in that direction. He also recommends that ice machines he furnished for military posts, and that post garbage be disposed of by cremation.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS. The returns from the elections in New York and Virginia brought great comfort to the hearts of the Democrats in Washington, and were correspondingly depressing to the Repubthe apparent fact that they have "come to verdict they will feel like waiting for the re-turns to come in. ministration by the people. A silver lining to says in his annual report that for the last six the cloud that overshadows the Republicans is years the number of trials by general courts-The fact appears to be that the present is a found in the fact that their control of the martial has been constantly increasing. He critical time in the life of the Reform infant. United States Senate is assured for at least two | recommends several modifications of the arti-

> Gen, Fitzhugh Lee, Governor-elect of Virginia, spent a few hours in Washington on Fri- ed by counsel before a court-martial, and when day. He was received with an enthusiasm that was second only in quantity to that which inauguration, when he rode at the head of a division of the great procession.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. Adj't-Gen. Drum, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, invites attention to the subject of the obsolete arms and ammunition in the hands of the State militia or stored in the several State armories. It would, he says, seem a most wise measure if, at the approaching session of Congress, a general act was passed providing for immediate exchange, when requested, of all obsolete arms now in the hands of the militia of the several States for improved Springfield rifles, caliber 45, and appropriate ammunition therefor. He calls attention to the fact that the law authorizing the detail of army The immediate effect of the very decisive officers to act as professors of tactics and mili-discharged from the service and are confined Democratic victory in Virginia will be to re- tary science in miltary colleges requires that tire Gen. William Mahone from active partici- the institutions to which such details are made pation in National politics. The Legislature | shall have a capacity to educate at the same elected last week, with a two-thirds Democratic | time not less than 150 male students. He exmajority, will choose a man to succeed him in | presses the opinion that the law contemplated the United States Senate. Gen. Mahone's that the selected universities should have not career has been somewhat picturesque. As a only the capacity for educating a certain numbrigade and division commander he served ber of youths, but that at last the minimum with distinction in Lee's army during the entire | number be actually under instruction, and he war. His ability and personal gallantry were | shows that of the 37 institutions to which army conspicuous on many hard-fought fields. After | officers are now detailed, only 12 have an at-

active in Virginia politics, and became the head | cases he believes the details were secured to of what was known 25 the "Readjuster" party. obtain the services of an officer proficient in He recommends that non-commissioned offiboy" Democrats being one that grew out of the | cers and privates on the retired list be paid a readjustment of the Virginia State debt. For gross sum in money in lieu of their present pay two or three years this party swept the State, and commutation of allowances. The inade-Beaving the "regulars" of both the old parties | quacy of the military prison at Fort Leavenbeached for the time high and dry. On this worth to accommodate all prisoners sentenced of 1880, and became Superintendent in July,

Gen. Drum calls attention to the increase of clerical work in his office, caused by the transdesideratum, he says, in filling vacancies is to ommends that general service clerks at Departproved by him, permitted to do so; and that, ence is so important.

GEN. SHEBIDAN'S NEW STAFF.

Gen. Sheridan appears to have concluded at last to accept the situation in regard to the reorganization of his staff, made necessary by the recent order of Secretary Endicott returning to their regiments officers who have been on detached duty for a given number of years. Lieut.-Col. Kellogg, 5th Cav., and Lieut.-Col. Blunt, Ordnance Department, have been detailed as Aids to the General to fill the vacancies that have for some time existed. Col. Kellogg, who was an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Thomas during the war, has lately returned from Europe, and is now serving with his troop at Fort Supply, I. T. Col Blunt has been serving for more than a year as Inspector of Rifle Practice at Headquarters of the Army, the duties of It will be remembered that some time ago a which position he will continue to discharge, in addition to those of Aid-de-Camp. He is the and Blunt are widely and favorably known

PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. Gen. Rochester, Paymaster General of the Army, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, shows that the disbursements made by his bureau during the past fiscal year amounted to \$13,483,727, including \$197,000 to the Signal Service, and \$213,000 to the Military Academy, and \$12,349,443 on army pay-rolls. The amount disbursed for payment of mileage of officers was \$155,000; a saving of \$19,000 as compared with the previous year. Gen. Rochester recommends that Congress be asked to enact legislation allowing an officer who may be traveling under orders his actual fare and a certain rate of mileage by the shortest usually traveled route sufficient to meet incidental expenses. Such a scheme, he says, would be more equitable both to the officer and the Government than the present system. Ninety-two non-commisupon the retired list. Gen. Rochester recomds legislation to authorize the payment to these men of \$9 a month in lieu of the allowances for clothing and rations. The Paymaster General reports that the diminished operations of his bureau make it possible to drop six clerks from the present force.

STEAM-VESSEL INSPECTION. The Supervising Inspector-General of steam vessels in his annual report, states that 5,638

vessels of a total tonnage of 1,098,365 tons, were inspected during the year, and that 25,235 officers were licensed. The accidents during the year resulting in loss of life were 16 explosions. nine collisions, five wrecks, and one fire, the total number of lives lost being 133-less than half the number lost during the previous year. Of the lives lost 86 were of persons employed on the steamers and 47 were of passengers. The number of deaths from accident is smaller than during any previous year. The total number of foreign steamers inspected was 227.

A SAD AFFLICTION. Comrade Augustus Flynn, one of the most zealous G.A.R. men in the Department of the curably ill of cancer of the bone, and is now in the hospital at Baltimore. One of her limbs

THE REBELLION RECORDS. Col. Scott, who is in charge of the compiling and publication or war records, reports that satisfactory progress is being made in the work. Seven volumes additional to those already pub-The entire series will probably comprise fully 100 volumes.

S171,205.64. An appropriation of \$250,000 will be required for the supplies of the Department for the fiscal year ending June, 1887. He considers it desirable that Congress should make provision to enable the Medical Depart-UNCLE SAM ON THE ISTHMUS.

ment to take means against the spread of cholera | terests of the United States on the Isthmus in the army, as he considers the invasion of against such disorders as occurred last year. At present everything is as "quiet" there as it health of the army has been better than in the preceding decade. Diseases of the respiratory war dispatches, but Secretary Whitney does

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. In view of the anti-Chinese riots in Washington Territory, the President on Saturday issued the following proclamation:

Whereas it is represented to me by the Governor of the Territory of Washington that domestic violence exists within the said Territory, and that by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations and the assemblage of evil-disposed persons it has become impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at Seattle and at other points and places within said Territory, whereby life and property are there threatened and endangered;
And whereas the Legislature of said Territory

cannot be convened, and in the judgment of the President an emergency has arisen and a case is the Constitution and Laws of the United States the employment of military force to suppress domestic violence and enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, if the command and warning of this proclamation be disobeyed and disregarded; Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President

of the United States, do hereby command and warn all insurgents and all persons who have assembled at any point within the said Territory of Washington for the unlawful purposes aforesaid, to desist therefrom, and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock meridian on the 8th day of November instant.

And I do admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the limits and jurisdiction thereof, against aiding, abetting, countenancing, or taking any part in any such unlawful acts or assemblages.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto

Done at the city of Wachington this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, [SEAL] and of the independenc of the United States the one hundred and tenth. GEOVER CLEVELAND.

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

REFORM IN COURTS-MARTIAL. Col. Lieber, Acting Judge Advocate-General, says in his annual report that for the last six cles of war. It has now become, he says, the recognized right of the accused to be representso represented the prosecution is apt to be conducted with an amount of interest which must unfit the prosecutor for any other relationship to the court. Yet, under our system, the Judge Advocate, besides being the prosecutor for the Government, is the recorder and the legal adviser of the court. These functions are apt to be irreconcilable with that of prosecutor, as is also his relation to the accused.

Col. Lieber thinks the Judge Advocate should be excluded from the secret sessions of the court, where the accused is unrepresented, for here he may, by a word or the inflection of a word, or by a gesture even, unwittingly influ-

Col. Lieber also recommends that commiselsewhere than at the military prison at Leavenworth. At the Leavenworth prison only can convicts who have been discharged the service be brought to trial for offenses committed during their imprisonment.

DEATH OF COL. SEATON. occurred in Vermont last week, is received with deep regret. Col. Seaton's death was not unexyears. During the war Col. Seaton served in the Verment sharpshooters, under Col. Berdan, ion of the Census of 1870, and subsequently Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, and in April, 1879, was appointed Chief Clerk of the Census | than cousins in the Confederate army." 1881, which position he held up to July, 1885, is now being finished under his direction.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE FAR WEST. On Saturday the President appointed James A. Bayard, of Maryland, a son of the Secretary of State, to be Secretary of Arizona; Joseph C. Straughan, son-in-law of J. C. Shoemaker, proprietor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, to be Surveyor-General of Idaho; James A. Dawson, at one time Adjutant-General of Kentucky and editor of the Louisville Evening News, to be Surveyor-General of Colorado; John Hise, of Arizona, a civil engineer, and formerly a politician of Chicago, to be Surveyor-General of Arizona.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD. The new Board of Civil Service Commissioners is fully organized and ready for business. A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana, is President of the

CALLERS AT THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE OFFICE. Capt. J. A. Apperson, Cheyenne, Wyo., Manager Land Department of the Swan Land & Cattle Co. Capt. Apperson went out in the 30th Ill., and, after considerable service in that regiment, received a commission in the 117th Ill., in which he served until the end of the

Gen. W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md. Gen. Ross went out in the 10th Md., in which he made a fine record, and rose to the grade of 10th he was offered a similar commission in the 31st U. S. C. T., which, as he was anxious to help fight the war through to its close, he accepted, and did splendid service with his dusky command at Spottsylvania and on the lines in front of Petersburg. He lost a leg in | ment.' the attack on the Crater. As far as is known he was the only native and resident of Maryland who commanded colored troops. He was Postmaster of Baltimore until relieved by the present Administration for alleged "offensive partisanship."

Hotel Gas Not to be Turned Off.

The City Council of Atlanta, Ga., has adopted an ordinance prohibiting hotel and boarding house proprietors from turning off the gas at the meter during the night. "Why," said one member, in introducing the resolution, "onehalf the deaths we read of from asphyxia are due to the carelessness of the hotel man. Nearly every man who travels leaves his gas burning dimly when he retires. Then at a late hour that night, after he goes to sleep, the hotel man cuts the gas off in order to save his gas bill. The next morning, when the early trains are arriving and departing, the hotel man turns his gas on again. The burners are open in the rooms where men went to sleep with gas burning dimly. They are then asleep, and in a short while the gas overcomes them, and the coroner's jury say that they blew out the gas.'

A Cyclone in Illinois.

About 8 o'clock on the night of the 6th inst. a cyclone struck the southwestern portion of Bloomington, touching first the Union Depot, where it picked up iron express trucks like feathers and threw them about. It upset a hack and, lifting it in the air, turned it over and smashed it to pieces. The Hungarian Rolling Mills, 200 feet from the Union Depot, were next struck and completely unroofed, and a portion of the brick work demolished. The storm lasted 10 minutes, and was accompanied by heavy rain, thunder and lightning. The cyclone also passed through Pittsfield in a northwesterly direction the afternoon, unroofing houses and barns and doing considerable other injury to property.

Crushed to Death.

Geo. Harper, of Wilmington, on the 5th inst., was leaning over a railing of a bridge at the end of a draw which was being opened to allow a tugboat to pass through, when the roller small of the back and flattened him out on the roller, compressing his body to the width of two inches. He lived for some hours after the accident, and was conscious all the time.

Holding Down a Tin Roof.

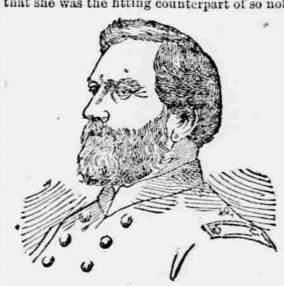
[Portland (Me.) Press.] Over two tons of iron were lugged to the roof of Farwell's Mills, in Lisbon, Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, to keep down the tin roof, that was bulging on the windward corner of the mill. The blasts of the storm lifted it until it swelled in billows, lifting men who stood upon it fully six inches. Prompt action alone saved it from being blown away.

not propose to "get left" if anything does hap- | She Gives Some Interesting Reminis-

cences of "Old Pap."

Mrs. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas has just taken up her residence in Washington, and intends to make this city her home. Since the General's death, in 1870, she has lived very quietly at Troy, N. Y. This place was her home before marriage, which took place in 1852. Gen. Thomas was then 36 years of age, and a First Lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Art. Mrs. Thomas suffered in health from the effects of the cold climate of New York, and this fact induced her removal to Washington. Her residence is now presented which justities and requires under a modest, three-story brick house, No. 1819 I street, Northwest.

> Knowing that thousands of soldiers who served under the General would be glad to know something of Mrs. Thomas, one of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE staff called upon her the other evening. She is a lady of charming presence—one whom it is a pleasure to meet. high character, that makes one feel, at a glance, that she was the fitting counterpart of so noble



a man. The years have dealt gently with her, save an unfortunate lameness, the result of an accident some time ago. Her hair is black and glossy, and has not yet been invaded by the Her name before marriage was Frances L.

"Now, please do not write much about me." she said. "It is well enough to talk about the public men, but there are few women who like to be 'written up' in the newspapers. My life is very quiet and uneventful, and there is the war, and I have no words to express my sincere appreciation of the many kind things in all respects a pleasing one. sioned officers of the army be authorized to Knowing him as no other person did, of course that they all, without an exception, say of him. administer oaths in certain cases, and that I feel that he fully deserved the many high military jurisdiction for the purpose of trial be tributes paid, both before and since his death, extended over military convicts who have been to his long and faithful service to the Govern-

In deference to her wishes, we say but little of Mrs. Thomas personally. Of the General she talked freely and without reserve, giving some reminiscences that will be read with interest. As she enoke of his intense loyaltynot instanding his Southern birth and life-Seaton, ex-Superintendent of the Consus, which | duty, her face kindled with animation and her manner betokened a genuine enthusiasm.

"I know," she said, "the General felt most pected, as he had been in failing health for two keenly, especially during the early years of the MARVELS OF ANIMAL LIFE. By Charles F. war, that he was regarded with suspicion by many because he was a Virginian. Nor can and Subsequently was on the Sanitary Commis- any one realize as I do how perfectly loyal and sion in New Orleans. After the work of the devoted he was, in every act, word and thought. Commission was wound up he came to Wash- He was born in Southampton County, Va., in the South; though, he had no relatives nearer The peculiarly delicate situation of Gen.

Thomas will be better understood by a brief when the incomplete work was turned over to | reference to the facts. In 1855 there was a parthe Secretary of the Interior Department, and | tial reorganization of the United States army. Jefferson Davis was then Secretary of War. The 2d Cav. was officered by him very largely with men who were of Southern birth. Its four field officers were: Colonel, Albert Sidney Johnston; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robt. E. Lee; Senior Major, W. J. Hardee; Junior Major, Geo. H. Thomas. All these are familiar names in connection with the war. When the war began 25 officers of this regiment were graduates of West Point, and of these 17 were native of the South. The regiment furnished 17 Generals for the war, of whom 12 were in the Confederate service.

Van Horne, the biographer of Gen. Thomas, says: "Two considerations, in all probability induced Mr. Davis to appoint Capt. Thomas a Major in the 2d Cay.; his birth in Virginia and his efficiency and gallantry in the Mexican the Northern and Southern States in organizing that regiment. The writer once asked him | teresting matter. [Thomas] if he entertained this opinion. He promptly answered that he did. And in reply to the question: 'Did not Mr. Davis depend upon you as upon Gens. Johnston, Lee, Hardee | are: "From the Nass to the Skeena," describand other Southern officers to fight for the ing explorations in British Columbia, by Dr. South in the event of war?' he said: 'Certainly he did.' Maj. Thomas and Lieuts. Roy- Hittell's second paper on the early history of all, Chambliss and Harrison were the only offi- California; Prof. Joseph Le Conte's second Lieutenant-Colonel. At the discharge of the cers of this regiment born in a seceding State who remained loyal; and only three others of | ing Trip," and "The Wyoming Anti-Chinese Southern birth-Capt. R. W. Johnson and Riots," a study of the Chinese problem, by Lieut. Kenner Garrard, of Kentucky, and Lieut. Josesph McArthur, of Missouri-main- street, San Francisco. tained their allegiance to the General Govern-

It is well known that Gen. Thomas was connot even see each other for more than three eral had been serving with his regiment in clearest thinkers of the country. It is pub-Texas. He had been nearly 20 years in the army without a leave of absence, and one was granted him Nov. 1, 1860. While on his way home he met with a serious accident at Lexington, Va. Stepping from a train at night he though he was able to be about in a few weeks. had been ordered to take command of the 2d Cav. All his superior office, J. Johnston, Lee and Hardee, had resigned to enter the Confederate service. I was in New York at the time, where my husband had been spending his leave of absence. After a brief period of service around Washington he was made a Brigadier-General and sent to next morning they are found dead in bed and a the Western army. I bade him good-by just before he started, -about the 1st of August, and I did not see him again till after the capture of Atlanta in 1864. Late in the Fall of that year I went to Nashville, and was with him for a month. I was there again just after the war closed, and was present when he "The General died very suddenly," said

reviewed the Fourth Cerps." Mrs. Thomas, in reply to a question. "He was prostrated by an apoplectic stroke March 28, 1870, and lived but a few hours. He was in his usual health that morning, and was more than ordinarily cheerful. This was in San Francisco. He was ordered to the command on the Pacific Coast in 1869, and went there in the Fall of that year. His health had never been entirely good since the war. He always felt the effects of the exposure and hardship he endured, and these, added to the permanent injury received in the accident at Lexington, Va., just before the war, greatly impaired his natural vigor, although he maintained to the west Point, but I much preferred that his body should rest in our family lot at Troy, N.

Y., and it lies there."

Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

"All the General's military papers and documents," said Mrs. Thomas," are preserved in the Department of Records here in Washington. I thought they would be safer in the custody of the Government than in my own hands, and I turned them over some years ago. have several swords and personal keepsakes which, of course, are above all price to me. The General had two swords that were presented to him-one by the citizens of Southampton County, Va., for his services in the Mexican War, and the other by a Kentucky regiment under his command, soon after he won his first victory in the late war at Mill Spring." "What became of his horses, did you ask?

during and after the Atlanta campaign, he kept and took with him to San Francisco. He rarely rode him, but had a great fondness for him on account of the associations connected with him. He was sold after the General's

RECENT LITERATURE.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. By T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia; Porter & Coates. Sold in Washington by Ballantyne. This republication of a popular book needs

no introduction to our readers. "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" is to the temperance agitation what "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was to the antislavery cause. A few months before his death, Mr. Arthur, anxious that the work on which his reputation is founded should be the better preserved, arranged with Porter & Coates for the new electrotype edition which has just appeared. In this attractive form the book will find plenty of new friends.

MUSTARD LEAVES: A GLIMPSE OF LONDON SOCIETY. By "D. T. S." New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Sold in Washington by Eallantyne.

This is a story of a New Hampshire girl whose social ambition outran her judgment. She married an English Baronet, but permitted She is rather above medium hight and robust another man to make love to her. Then there in appearance, with a kindly face, expressive of | was a separation and a divorce, and the woman was lost at sea in the arms of an old lover. The story is highly seasoned, and carries its

HECTOR'S INHERITANCE; OR, THE BOYS OF SMITH'S INSTITUTE. By Horatio Alger, jr. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Sold in Wash-

This prolific author has attained distinction as one of the most popular writers of books for boys in America, and a new book by him is sure of a hearty reception. His books have a healthy moral tone. They are not only interesting as stories, but they encourage and stimulate every earnest boy in his efforts to make his way in the world.

THE TWO ELSIES. By Martha Finley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. For sale in Washington by Beall. \$1.25. This adds another to the series of "Elsie Books." All are bright, entertaining, and morally clean. They may be read with safety

and profit by young people. CAMPFIRE AND WIGWAM. By Edward S. Ellis. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Sold in Wash-

ington by Ballantyne. The second volume of the "Log Cabin Series" gray that marks the ravage of time. She has no children, her sister being her companion. will please the young people. The author's name is well known, and the stories he has contributed for boys and girls rank with the

> IMMORTALITY INHERENT IN NATURE. By Warren Sumner Barlow. New York: Fowler &

best of their kind.

The title of this poem would suggest an elaborate and technical volume; but, on the really nothing about me that anybody would | contrary, the matter is not only simplified and care to know. I very often meet, wherever I clear, but is condensed into about 40 pages, digo, men who served under the General during | vided into five cantos. The argument is clear, the versification smooth, and the little volume HEADS AND FACES: HOW TO STUDY THEM,

New York: Fowler & Wells Co. Paper, 40 cents. This book, written by Nelson Sizer, one of the best known character readers in America, and Dr. H. S. Drayton, editor of the Phrenologic cal Journal, appears to be a successful endeavor to present in a plain and attractive light the subject of human character and how to study it. There are nearly 200 illustrations, and, all in all, it is one of the most complete works on the study of the face that has yet appeared. The announcement of the death of Col. C. w. long associations—and his singular devotion to long associations—and his singular devotion to liton. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. This is a bright love story, being No. 3 of

Holder. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2. Mr. Holder is a very charming writer, and this very attractive volume will please both old and young. The chapters mate to widely different subjects, including many of the strange ington, and was Chief of the Population Divis- 1816. Nearly all his friends and family connections were fully committed to the cause of the sea, in various parts of the world, that from the striking evidence of design in their structure and ways may be considered the more marvelous productions of the creative hand. The book is beautifully illustrated, and may be most heartily commended to all.

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NOTES OF TRAVEL IN NORTHERN EUROPE. By Charles A. Sumner. New York: A. J. Gra-

Books of travel in Europe do not often, in these days, contain much that is new. Their interest is proportionate to the skill of the author in telling what he has seen differently from the hundreds who have told the story before him. Mr. Sumner writes spicily and entertainingly, and confines himself chiefly to the Scandinavian countries, which lie outside the well-beaten path of the European tourist, and offer a fresher field for his pen. His book is not a pretentious one, but is none the less read-

The Magazines.

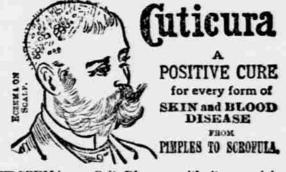
The United Service Magazine for October presents a very attractive list of articles, leading War. Gen. Thomas always believed that Mr. off with "Gen. Thomas's First Victory-The Davis had regard to a probable war between | Battle of Mill Springs," by Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Lewis Johnson. The number is filled with in-

The Overland Monthly for November is fully up to the usual high standard of that excellent magazine. Among the most striking articles Chismore, of San Francisco; Hon. Theodore chapter of "Rough Notes of a Yosemite Camp-Hon. A. A. Sargent. Published at 120 Sutter

The Microcosm.-This is the organ and representative of what is called "Substantial Philosophy," and says it is devoted to "the Invesspicuous for his faithfulness to duty. Said Mrs. | tigations and Discoveries of Modern Science Thomas: "He was not absent from his post a | and their bearing upon the religious thought of single day during the war. He never so much | the age." It is edited by the distinguished A. as asked for a leave of absence. He and I did | Welford Hall, Ph. D., LL.D., and Henry A. Mott, Ph. D., F. C. S., and has among its conyears. For a few years before the war the Gen- tributors a great number of the brightest and lished in New York, every month, at \$2 a year. Breadwinners Abroad .- The letters of Robert P. Porter from Europe, on the condition of the laborers there, the wages paid them, and the industrial system generally, have aroused atfell down a high bank, receiving injuries to his tention all over the country, and in response spine from which he never entirely recovered, to a general demand for them in a collected form, J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose street, New When Fort Sumter was fired on the General | York, have brought them out in one compact was on the way to Carlisle Barracks, where he | volume, which, bound in paper, sells for 20 cts., and in cloth at \$1.

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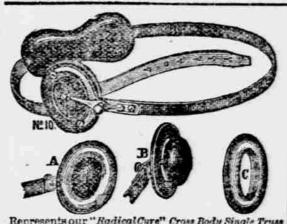
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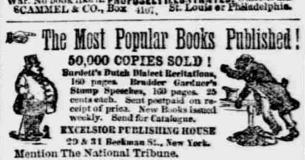
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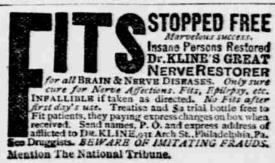
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